

S.N. 10/065,093

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REMARKS

The Office action dated July 12, 2004 and the cited reference have been carefully considered.

Status of the Claims

Claims 20, 21, 23, and 24 are pending.

Claims 2, 21, 23, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Codama (U.S. Patent 6,091,078). The Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection for the reasons set forth below.

Claim Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 20, 21, 23, and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Codama (U.S. Patent 6,091,078). The Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection because Codama does not teach each and every element of each of claims 20, 21, 23, and 24.

"A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a *single* prior art reference." *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (emphasis added). "The identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the . . . claim." *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 9 U.S.P.Q.2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

Codama discloses at least one continuous electrically conducting layer. For example, Codama states, at column 8, lines 1-4, that "[t]he first electrode is formed so as to extend across the groove structures and be electrically connected to regions where adjacent elements are to be formed." (Emphasis added.) See also Figures 1-8. Thus, Codama teaches that an electrically conducting layer of one light-emitting element is connected to an electrically conducting element of the same kind of another light-emitting element.

In contradistinction, claims 20, 21, 23, and 24 recite that the first electrically conducting layer of a light-emitting element is separate from the first electrically conducting layer of another light-emitting element, and the second electrically conducting layer of a

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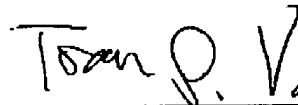
light-emitting element is separate from the second electrically conducting layer of another light-emitting element. Therefore, Codama does not disclose each and every element of each of claims 20, 21, 23, and 24.

Since Codama does not disclose each and every element of each of claims 20, 21, 23, and 24, Codama does not anticipate these claims.

The Applicant respectfully points out that the Examiner has not appreciated the distinction between the instant invention as recited in claims 20, 21, 23, and 24 and Codama's teaching. Insulative layer 4 of Codama separates the first electrode from the second electrode while the electrode of one light-emitting element still is connected to an electrode of the same kind of another light-emitting element.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the claims are patentable and in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the rejection is requested. Allowance of claims at an early date is solicited.

Respectfully submitted,



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